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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary**Application No.**

09/928,599

Applicant(s)

KOWALSKI, LEE ANNE

Examiner

Henry Orr

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 21 September 2007.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1, 4-23, 26-45 and 48-66 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1, 4-23, 26-45 and 48-66 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is responsive to applicant's amendment dated 9/21/2007.
2. Claims 1, 4-23, 26-45 and 48-66 are pending in the case.
3. Claims 2, 3, 24, 25, 46 and 47 are cancelled.
4. Claims 1, 23 and 45 are independent claims.

Applicant's Response

5. In Applicant's response dated 9/21/2007, applicant has amended the following:
 - a) Claims 4-7, 26-29 ad 48-51

Based on Applicant's amendments and remarks, the following objections and rejections previously set forth in Office Action dated 6/21/2007 are withdrawn:

- a) Objection to claims 4-7, 26-29 ad 48-51

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

6. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

7. Claims 1, 4-16, 19-23, 26-38, 41-45, 48-60 and 63-66 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Padwick, Gordon, **Special Edition Using Microsoft Outlook 2002** (Que Publishing, 1 May 2001), in view of Rand et al., U.S.

Patent Application Publication No. US 2004/0080528 A1, and further in view of Chen et al., U.S. Patent No. 6,009,442.

Claim 1:

Padwick discloses a *computer-implemented method for identifying and distinguishing words contained within an electronic message* (see Chapter 28 – Creating and Using Rules, “*Using the Rules Wizard to Manage Incoming Messages*” Pages 1-16 of 16 → Padwick discloses this limitation in that Outlook includes an “Rules Wizard” tool that allows the user to search emails for a particular term or phrase), *comprising the steps of:*

- *creating and reading electronic messages in an electronic messaging application performed by a computer* (Padwick discloses this limitation in that Outlook allows the user to create and read emails), *wherein the electronic messaging application sends an electronic message from an originator to a recipient via a network* (Padwick discloses this limitation in that Outlook sends emails created by the user to a recipient via a computer network), *and the electronic messaging application identifies certain words that are contained within the electronic message* (as explained in the immediately following discussion, Padwick discloses this limitation) *by performing the steps of:*
 - *comparing message terms in an electronic message to significant terms stored by the computer in an online registry to identify any of the message terms in the electronic message that match the significant terms stored in the online registry* (see Figure 28.7; see Pages 1-11 of 16 → Padwick

discloses this limitation in that the "Rules Wizard" tool allows the user to create rules to filter emails based on whether user-specified terms are in the emails. Every rule created is stored on the computer, so that the rules may be subsequently applied to emails. Thus, the user-specified terms are "stored" by an "online registry."); and

- *identifying the matched message terms and indicating their significance to a reader by sending electronic messages that include any matched significant message terms to a folder* (see Figure 28.8; see Pages 1-11 of 16 → Padwick discloses this limitation in that the "Rules Wizard" tool allows the user to specify that emails satisfying a rule are moved to a particular folder. By moving emails that include user-specified terms to a particular folder, Padwick "identifies the matched message terms" and "indicates their significance to a reader.").

Padwick fails to expressly disclose:

- *the electronic messaging application **distinguishing** certain words that are contained within the electronic message by performing the step of:*
 - ***making alterations** to the electronic message to identify the matched message terms and to indicate their significance to a reader*
- (EXAMINER'S INTERPRETATION – These two phrases (i.e., "an application that distinguishes certain words" and "making alterations to the electronic message" essentially recite the same subject matter. That is,

these limitations recite: an “*electronic messaging application*” that automatically “*distinguishes*” certain words in a “*message*” by “*making alterations*” to those words for the purpose of indicating the significance of those words to a reader of the “*message.*”).

Rand teaches a *computer-implemented method for identifying and distinguishing words contained within an electronic message* (see Figures 1 and 3; see Paragraphs 0015 and 0049 → Rand teaches this limitation in that the electronic document display system includes an “Keyword Search” tool that allows the user to search documents for a particular term or phrase), *comprising the steps of:*

- *an electronic messaging application distinguishing certain words that are contained within the electronic message* (as explained in the immediately following discussion, Rand teaches this limitation) *by performing the steps of:*
 - *comparing message terms in an electronic message to significant terms to identify any of the message terms in the electronic message that match the significant terms* (see Figure 3; see Paragraph 0049 → Rand teaches this limitation in that the electronic document display system includes a “search” function, which generates a list of documents that include user-specified search terms); *and*
 - *making alterations to the electronic message to identify the matched message terms and to indicate their significance to a reader* (see Paragraph 0049 → Rand teaches this limitation in that the electronic

document display system allows the user to click on any of the documents in the list and, upon selection of a listed document by the user, displays the document with the highlighted search term. By highlighting the search terms, Rand "*identifies*" the matched message terms by "*making alterations in the electronic message itself,*" which "*indicates their significance to a reader.*"),

for the purpose of calling the user's attention to the search terms and clearly indicating the location of the search terms in the document to the user.

Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the method, disclosed in Padwick, to include the step of:

- *the electronic messaging application **distinguishing** certain words that are contained within the electronic message by performing the step of:*
 - *making alterations within the electronic message itself to identify the matched message terms and to indicate their significance to a reader,*

for the purpose of calling the user's attention to the search terms and clearly indicating the location of the search terms in the document to the user, as taught in Rand.

Padwick, in view of Rand, fails to expressly disclose/teach:

- *alterations that are made by the electronic messaging application when the electronic message is authored by its originator or received by its recipient.*

Chen teaches *a method for identifying and distinguishing words contained within an electronic message* (see Figure 1B; see Column 3, Lines 37-59; see Column 6, Lines 13-32; see Column 7, Lines 4-40; see Column 8, Lines 15-28; see Column 8, Lines 50-59; see Column 15, Lines 10-28 → Chen teaches this limitation in that the document management system identifies user-specified keywords within emails and categorizes the emails into user-specified folders), *comprising the step of:*

- *alterations that are made by the electronic messaging application when the electronic message is authored by its originator or received by its recipient* (see Figure 1B; see Column 3, Lines 37-59; see Column 6, Lines 13-32; see Column 7, Lines 4-40; see Column 8, Lines 15-28; see Column 8, Lines 50-59; see Column 15, Lines 10-28 → Chen teaches this limitation in that the document management system highlights the user-specified keywords within emails. The system, while operating in the background, monitors both authored emails and received emails for the user-specified keywords within the emails. The system allows users to identify keywords for both authored emails and received emails. Thus, Chen teaches “*alterations that are made by the electronic messaging application when the electronic message is authored by its originator or received by its recipient.*”);

for the purpose of calling the user's attention to the user-specified keywords.

Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the method, disclosed in Padwick, in view of Rand, to include the step of:

- *alterations that are made by the electronic messaging application when the electronic message is authored by its originator or received by its recipient,* for the purpose of calling the user's attention to the user-specified keywords, as taught in Chen.

Claim 4:

Padwick discloses *significant terms that are determined based upon a reader profile* (see Chapter 28 – Creating and Using Rules; “*Using the Rules Wizard to Manage Incoming Messages*” and “*Creating Rules for Outgoing Messages*” – Padwick discloses this limitation in that Outlook includes a “Rules Wizard” that allows the user to create rules for processing incoming emails for the “*reader*”; these rules comprise the “*reader profile*” that determines the “*significant terms*”).

Padwick, in view of Rand, fails to expressly disclose/teach *an electronic message that is altered when received*.

Chen teaches *a method for identifying and distinguishing words contained within an electronic message* (see Figure 1B; see Column 3, Lines 37-59; see Column 6,

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Lines 13-32; see Column 7, Lines 4-40; see Column 8, Lines 15-28; see Column 8, Lines 50-59; see Column 15, Lines 10-28 → Chen teaches this limitation in that the document management system identifies user-specified keywords within emails and categorizes the emails into user-specified folders), *comprising the step of:*

- *altering the electronic message when received* (see Figure 1B; see Column 3, Lines 37-59; see Column 6, Lines 13-32; see Column 7, Lines 4-40; see Column 8, Lines 15-28; see Column 8, Lines 50-59; see Column 15, Lines 10-28 → Chen teaches this limitation in that the document management system highlights the user-specified keywords within emails. The system, while operating in the background, monitors both authored emails and received emails for the user-specified keywords within the emails. The system allows users to identify keywords for both authored emails and received emails. Thus, Chen teaches “*altering the electronic message when received.*”);

for the purpose of calling the user’s attention to the user-specified keywords.

Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the method, disclosed in Padwick, in view of Rand, to include the step of *altering the electronic message when received*, for the purpose of calling the user’s attention to the user-specified keywords, as taught in Chen.

Claim 5:

Padwick discloses *significant terms that are determined based upon a author profile* (Padwick discloses this limitation in that Outlook includes a “Rules Wizard” that allows the user to create rules for processing outgoing emails for the “author”; these rules comprise the “*author profile*” that determines the “*significant terms*”).

Padwick, in view of Rand, fails to expressly disclose/teach *an electronic message that is altered when authored*.

Chen teaches *a method for identifying and distinguishing words contained within an electronic message* (see Figure 1B; see Column 3, Lines 37-59; see Column 6, Lines 13-32; see Column 7, Lines 4-40; see Column 8, Lines 15-28; see Column 8, Lines 50-59; see Column 15, Lines 10-28 → Chen teaches this limitation in that the document management system identifies user-specified keywords within emails and categorizes the emails into user-specified folders), *comprising the step of:*

- *altering the electronic message when authored* (see Figure 1B; see Column 3, Lines 37-59; see Column 6, Lines 13-32; see Column 7, Lines 4-40; see Column 8, Lines 15-28; see Column 8, Lines 50-59; see Column 15, Lines 10-28 → Chen teaches this limitation in that the document management system highlights the user-specified keywords within emails. The system, while operating in the background, monitors both authored emails and received emails for the user-specified keywords within the emails. The system allows users to identify

keywords for both authored emails and received emails. Thus, Chen teaches *"altering the electronic message when authored."*); for the purpose of calling the user's attention to the user-specified keywords.

Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the method, disclosed in Padwick, in view of Rand, to include the step of *altering the electronic message when authored*, for the purpose of calling the user's attention to the user-specified keywords, as taught in Chen.

Claim 6:

Padwick, in view of Rand, fails to expressly disclose/teach:

- *matched message terms that are identified based upon a reader profile, wherein the electronic message is altered when received.*

Chen teaches *a method for identifying and distinguishing words contained within an electronic message* (see Figure 1B; see Column 3, Lines 37-59; see Column 6, Lines 13-32; see Column 7, Lines 4-40; see Column 8, Lines 15-28; see Column 8, Lines 50-59; see Column 15, Lines 10-28 → Chen teaches this limitation in that the document management system identifies user-specified keywords within emails and categorizes the emails into user-specified folders), *comprising the step of:*

- *matched message terms that are identified based upon a reader profile, wherein the electronic message is altered when received* (see Figure 1B; see Column 3, Lines 37-59; see Column 6, Lines 13-32; see Column 7, Lines 4-40; see Column 8, Lines 15-28; see Column 8, Lines 50-59; see Column 15, Lines 10-28 → Chen teaches this limitation in that the document management system highlights the user-specified keywords within emails. The system, while operating in the background, monitors both authored emails and received emails for the user-specified keywords within the emails. The system allows users to identify keywords for both authored emails and received emails. Thus, Chen teaches “*matched message terms that are identified based upon a reader profile*” and “*altering the electronic message when received.*”),

for the purpose of calling the user’s attention to the user-specified keywords.

Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the method, disclosed in Padwick, in view of Rand, to include the step of:

- *matched message terms that are identified based upon a reader profile, wherein the electronic message is altered when received,*

for the purpose of calling the user’s attention to the user-specified keywords, as taught in Chen.

Claim 7:

Padwick, in view of Rand, fails to expressly disclose/teach:

- *matched message terms that are identified based upon a author profile, wherein the electronic message is altered when authored.*

Chen teaches *a method for identifying and distinguishing words contained within an electronic message* (see Figure 1B; see Column 3, Lines 37-59; see Column 6, Lines 13-32; see Column 7, Lines 4-40; see Column 8, Lines 15-28; see Column 8, Lines 50-59; see Column 15, Lines 10-28 → Chen teaches this limitation in that the document management system identifies user-specified keywords within emails and categorizes the emails into user-specified folders), *comprising the step of:*

- *matched message terms that are identified based upon a author profile, wherein the electronic message is altered when authored* (see Figure 1B; see Column 3, Lines 37-59; see Column 6, Lines 13-32; see Column 7, Lines 4-40; see Column 8, Lines 15-28; see Column 8, Lines 50-59; see Column 15, Lines 10-28 → Chen teaches this limitation in that the document management system highlights the user-specified keywords within emails. The system, while operating in the background, monitors both authored emails and received emails for the user-specified keywords within the emails. The system allows users to identify keywords for both authored emails and received emails. Thus, *Chen teaches “matched message terms that are identified based upon an author profile” and “altering the electronic message when authored.”*);

for the purpose of calling the user’s attention to the user-specified keywords.

Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the method, disclosed in Padwick, in view of Rand, to include the step of:

- *matched message terms that are identified based upon a author profile, wherein the electronic message is altered when authored,*

for the purpose of calling the user's attention to the user-specified keywords, as taught in Chen.

Claim 8:

Padwick discloses *collecting and storing significant terms in the online registry* (see Chapter 28 – Creating and Using Rule; “*Using the Rules Wizard to Manage Incoming Messages*” and “*Creating Rules for Outgoing Messages*” → Padwick discloses this limitation in that Outlook includes a “Rules Wizard” that allows the user to create and save rules for searching incoming or outgoing emails for particular terms; thus, the rules constitute an “*online registry*” of “*significant terms*”).

Claim 9:

Padwick discloses *a user selecting significant terms* (Padwick discloses this limitation in that Outlook includes a “Rules Wizard” that allows the user to create and

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save rules for searching incoming or outgoing emails for particular terms; thus, the user "*selects significant terms*").

Claim 10:

Padwick discloses *importing significant terms* (see Chapter 28 – Creating and Using Rule; "*Managing Rules*" → Padwick discloses this limitation in that a set of rules, for searching incoming or outgoing emails for particular terms, can be imported from a file).

Claim 11:

Padwick discloses *significant terms that are imported from an address book* (Padwick discloses this limitation in that a set of rules, for searching incoming or outgoing emails for particular terms, can be imported from a file; a "file" includes an address book).

Claim 12:

Padwick discloses *significant terms that are imported from a database* (Padwick discloses this limitation in that a set of rules, for searching incoming or outgoing emails for particular terms, can be imported from a file; a "file" includes a database).

Claim 13:

Padwick discloses *significant terms that comprise names of people, product terms or key words in a user's field* (Padwick discloses this limitation in that the Rules Wizard allows the user to select the search terms, which may include "*names of people*"; for example, see Figure 28.4).

Claims 14-16:

Padwick, in view of Rand, and further in view of Chen, fails to expressly disclose/teach:

- *making alterations to the electronic message comprises making the matched message terms a different color, a different font effect, or a different font type.*

However, selecting a particular color, font effect, or font type for displaying the located search terms was a design choice that was well known by one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made. Rand expressly taught "highlighting" the located search terms, but did not disclose the particular color in which the term is highlighted and whether the color, font effect, and/or font type could be changed by the user.

Changing the font effect, font type, and/or color of text in an electronic document was

well known at the time the invention was made by even ordinary computer users. At the time the invention was made, those of ordinary skill in the art – computer programmers – would have known how to design a search tool so a user could select the particular color, font effect, and/or font type in which the located search term was displayed for the purpose of aesthetics.

Additionally, Padwick disclosed a Rules Wizard that allowed the user to compose multiple processing rules that are applied to each sent email. Thus, two rules could have been written to locate two different search requests for sent emails and display each located term in different colors, font effects, and/or font types, for the purpose of distinguishing the different search requests within each email.

Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the method, disclosed in Padwick, in view of Rand, and further in view of Chen, to include *making alterations to the electronic message comprises making the matched message terms a different color, a different font effect, or a different font type*, for the purposes of aesthetics and distinguishing the different search requests within each email.

Claim 19:

Padwick discloses *identifying where the alterations to the matched message terms*, taught by Rand, *are to be performed according to a **user setting*** (Padwick discloses this limitation in that the Rules Wizard allows the user to select the search

terms; thus, making the search term "distinct" is performed "*according to a user setting*").

Claim 20:

Padwick discloses *significant terms that are categorized and the user setting is based upon a category of the significant term* (Padwick discloses this limitation in that the Rules Wizard allows the user to select the search terms and process email messages containing each different search term in a particular way; for example, Outlook can search for all emails that include the term "deadline" and send those emails to a certain folder, or Outlook can search for all emails that include the term "office party" and delete those emails; thus, the significant terms are "categorized" and the user setting processes emails having the significant terms "*based on a category of the significant term*").

Claim 21:

Padwick fails to expressly disclose *displaying the electronic message if the end of the electronic messages as been reached*.

Rand teaches *a method for identifying and distinguishing words contained within an electronic message* (see Figures 1 and 3; see Paragraphs 0015 and 0049 → Rand teaches this limitation in that the electronic document display system includes an

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"Keyword Search" tool that allows the user to search documents for a particular term or phrase), *comprising the step of:*

- *displaying the electronic message if the end of the electronic messages as been reached* (see Paragraph 0049 → Rand teaches this limitation in that the electronic document display system allows the user to click on any of the documents in the list and, upon selection of a listed document by the user, displays the document with the highlighted search term; thus, the electronic document processing system has scanned the document for the significant term and displays the document "*if the end of the electronic messages as been reached*"),

for the purpose of indicating the location of the search terms in the document to the user.

Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the method, disclosed in Padwick, to include the step of *displaying the electronic message if the end of the electronic messages as been reached*, for the purpose of indicating the location of the search terms in the document to the user, as taught in Rand.

Claim 22:

Padwick fails to expressly disclose *querying a user before making alterations to the electronic message*.

Rand teaches *a method for identifying and distinguishing words contained within an electronic message* (see Figures 1 and 3; see Paragraphs 0015 and 0049 → Rand teaches this limitation in that the electronic document display system includes an “Keyword Search” tool that allows the user to search documents for a particular term or phrase), *comprising the step of:*

- *querying a user before making alterations to the electronic message* (see Figures 1 and 3; see Paragraphs 0015 and 0049 → Rand teaches this limitation in that the electronic document display system allows the user to search the document for particular terms and distinctly displays those terms; thus, the electronic document processing system “*queries the user before making alterations to the electronic message*”),

for the purpose of indicating the location of the search terms in the document to the user.

Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the method, disclosed in Padwick, to include the step of *querying a user before making alterations to the electronic message*, for the purpose of indicating the location of the search terms in the document to the user, as taught in Rand.

Claims 23, 26-38 and 41-44:

These claims merely recite an apparatus for performing the method of Claims 1, 4-16 and 19-22. Padwick discloses an “*electronic message processor*” (Claim 23, Line 3), Rand teaches an “*electronic message editor*” (Claim 23, Line 6) and Chen teaches a computer apparatus (see Figure 1A).

Thus, Claims 23, 26-38 and 41-44 are rejected using the same rationale used in the above rejections for Claims 1, 4-16 and 19-22, respectively.

Claims 45, 48-60 and 63-66:

These claims merely recite computer software for performing the method of Claims 1, 4-16 and 19-22. Padwick, Rand and Chen operate via computer software.

Thus, Claims 45, 48-60 and 63-66 are rejected using the same rationale used in the above rejections for Claims 1, 4-16 and 19-22, respectively.

8. Claims 17, 18, 39, 40, 61 and 62 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Padwick, in view of Rand and Chen, and further in view of Abu-Hakima et al., U.S. Patent Application Publication No. US 2003/0020749 A1.

Claim 17:

As indicated in the above rejection, Padwick, in view of Rand and Chen, discloses/teaches every limitation of Claim 1.

Padwick, in view of Rand and Chen, fails to expressly disclose/teach:

- *inserting an object into the electronic message near the matched message term.*

Abu-Hakima teaches *a method for identifying and distinguishing words contained within an electronic message* (see Paragraphs 0001 and 0006-0008 → Abu-Hakima teaches this limitation in that the electronic document processor searches for concepts and displays those concepts), comprising the steps of:

- *inserting an object into the electronic message near the matched message term* (see Figure 4; see Paragraph 0067 → Abu-Hakima teaches this limitation in that the electronic document processor displays the concept within an icon),

for the purpose of calling the user's attention to the message in which the matched significant message term is located.

Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the method, disclosed in Padwick, in view of Rand and Chen, to include *inserting an object into the electronic message near the matched message term*, for the purpose of calling the user's attention to the message in which the matched significant message term is located, as taught by Abu-Hakima.

Claim 18:

Padwick, in view of Rand and Chen, fails to expressly disclose/teach:

- *an object that comprises an image, a sound file, an icon, a link or a video.*

Abu-Hakima teaches *a method for identifying and distinguishing words contained within an electronic message* (see Paragraphs 0001 and 0006-0008 → Abu-Hakima teaches this limitation in that the electronic document processor searches for concepts and displays those concepts), *comprising the steps of:*

- *selecting an object that comprises an image, a sound file, an icon, a link or a video* (see Figure 4; see Paragraph 0067 → Abu-Hakima teaches this limitation in that the electronic document processor displays the concept within an icon), for the purpose of calling the user's attention to the message in which the matched significant message term is located.

Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the method, disclosed in Padwick, in view of Rand, to include *selecting an object from the group consisting of an image, a sound file, an icon, a link and a video*, for the purpose of calling the user's attention to the message in which the matched significant message term is located, as taught by Abu-Hakima.

Claims 39 and 40:

These claims merely recite an apparatus for performing the method of Claims 17 and 18. Padwick discloses an “*electronic message processor*” (Claim 23, Line 3), Rand teaches an “*electronic message editor*” (Claim 23, Line 6), Chen teaches a computer apparatus and Abu-Hakima teaches “system architectures” (see Paragraph 0001).

Thus, Claims 39 and 40 are rejected using the same rationale used in the above rejections for Claims 17 and 18, respectively.

Claims 61 and 62:

These claims merely recite computer software for performing the method of Claims 17 and 18. Padwick, Rand, Chen and Abu-Hakima operate via computer software.

Thus, Claims 61 and 62 are rejected using the same rationale used in the above rejections for Claims 17 and 18, respectively.

Claims 1, 4-16, 19-23, 26-38, 41-45, 48-60 and 63-66 remain rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Padwick, in view of Chen.

Claim 1:

Padwick discloses a *computer-implemented method for identifying and distinguishing words contained within an electronic message* (see Chapter 28 –

Creating and Using Rules, *"Using the Rules Wizard to Manage Incoming Messages"*

Pages 1-16 of 16 → Padwick discloses this limitation in that Outlook includes an "Rules Wizard" tool that allows the user to search emails for a particular term or phrase), *comprising the steps of:*

- *creating and reading electronic messages in an electronic messaging application performed by a computer* (Padwick discloses this limitation in that Outlook allows the user to create and read emails), *wherein the electronic messaging application sends an electronic message from an originator to a recipient via a network* (Padwick discloses this limitation in that Outlook sends emails created by the user to a recipient via a computer network), *and the electronic messaging application identifies certain words that are contained within the electronic message* (as explained in the immediately following discussion, Padwick discloses this limitation) *by performing the steps of:*
 - *comparing message terms in an electronic message to significant terms stored by the computer in an online registry to identify any of the message terms in the electronic message that match the significant terms stored in the online registry* (see Figure 28.7; see Pages 1-11 of 16 → Padwick discloses this limitation in that the "Rules Wizard" tool allows the user to create rules to filter emails based on whether user-specified terms are in the emails. Every rule created is stored on the computer, so that the rules may be subsequently applied to emails. Thus, the user-specified terms are "stored" by an "online registry."); *and*

- *identifying the matched message terms and indicating their significance to a reader by sending electronic messages that include any matched significant message terms to a folder* (see Figure 28.8; see Pages 1-11 of 16 → Padwick discloses this limitation in that the “Rules Wizard” tool allows the user to specify that emails satisfying a rule are moved to a particular folder. By moving emails that include user-specified terms to a particular folder, Padwick “*identifies the matched message terms*” and “*indicates their significance to a reader.*”).

Padwick fails to expressly disclose:

- *the electronic messaging application **distinguishing** certain words that are contained within the electronic message by performing the step of:*
 - ***making alterations** to the electronic message to identify the matched message terms and to indicate their significance to a reader*
- (EXAMINER’S INTERPRETATION – These two phrases (i.e., “an application that distinguishes certain words” and “making alterations to the electronic message” essentially recite the same subject matter. That is, these limitations recite: an “electronic messaging application” that automatically “distinguishes” certain words in a “message” by “making alterations” to those words for the purpose of indicating the significance of those words to a reader of the “message.”), wherein the alterations are

made by the electronic messaging application when the electronic message is authored by its originator or received by its recipient.

Chen teaches a computer-implemented method for identifying and distinguishing words contained within an electronic message (see Figure 1B; see Column 3, Lines 37-59; see Column 6, Lines 13-32; see Column 7, Lines 4-40; see Column 8, Lines 15-28; see Column 8, Lines 50-59; see Column 15, Lines 10-28 → Chen teaches this limitation in that the document management system identifies user-specified keywords within emails and categorizes the emails into user-specified folders), *comprising:*

- *an electronic messaging application distinguishing certain words that are contained within the electronic message (as explained in the immediately following discussion, Chen teaches this limitation) by performing the step of:*
 - *making alterations to the electronic message to identify the matched message terms and to indicate their significance to a reader, wherein the alterations are made by the electronic messaging application when the electronic message is authored by its originator or received by its recipient (see Figure 1B; see Column 3, Line 37 through Column 4, Line 5; see Column 6, Lines 13-32; see Column 7, Lines 4-40; see Column 8, Lines 15-28; see Column 8, Lines 50-59; see Column 15, Lines 10-28 → Chen teaches this limitation in that the document management system highlights the user-specified keywords within emails. The system, while operating in the background, monitors both authored emails and received emails for*

the user-specified keywords within the emails. When a user-specified keyword is detected in an email, the system designates the email for storage in a user-specified folder. In this way, the system "alters the email." Subsequently, when the email is viewed by the user, the system highlights the user-specified keyword. By highlighting the user-specified keywords, Chen *"identifies matched message terms" and "indicates their significance to a reader."* Additionally, the system allows users to identify keywords for both authored emails and received emails. Thus, Chen teaches *"altering the electronic message when authored by its originator or received by its recipient."),*

for the purpose of calling the user's attention to the user-specified keywords.

Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the method, disclosed in Padwick, to include the step of:

- *an electronic messaging application distinguishing certain words that are contained within the electronic message by performing the step of:*
 - *making alterations to the electronic message to identify the matched message terms and to indicate their significance to a reader, wherein the alterations are made by the electronic messaging application when the electronic message is authored by its originator or received by its recipient,*

for the purpose of calling the user's attention to the user-specified keywords, as taught in Chen.

Claim 4:

Padwick discloses *significant terms that are determined based upon a reader profile* (see Chapter 28 – Creating and Using Rules; “*Using the Rules Wizard to Manage Incoming Messages*” and “*Creating Rules for Outgoing Messages*” → Padwick discloses this limitation in that Outlook includes a “Rules Wizard” that allows the user to create rules for processing incoming emails for the “*reader*”; these rules comprise the “*reader profile*” that determines the “*significant terms*”).

Padwick fails to expressly disclose *an electronic message that is altered when received*.

Chen teaches *a method for identifying and distinguishing words contained within an electronic message* (see Figure 1B; see Column 3, Lines 37-59; see Column 6, Lines 13-32; see Column 7, Lines 4-40; see Column 8, Lines 15-28; see Column 8, Lines 50-59; see Column 15, Lines 10-28 → Chen teaches this limitation in that the document management system identifies user-specified keywords within emails and categorizes the emails into user-specified folders), *comprising the step of:*

- *altering the electronic message when received* (see Figure 1B; see Column 3, Lines 37-59; see Column 6, Lines 13-32; see Column 7, Lines 4-40; see Column

8, Lines 15-28; see Column 8, Lines 50-59; see Column 15, Lines 10-28 → Chen teaches this limitation in that the document management system highlights the user-specified keywords within emails. The system, while operating in the background, monitors both authored emails and received emails for the user-specified keywords within the emails. The system allows users to identify keywords for both authored emails and received emails. Thus, Chen teaches *"altering the electronic message when received."*); for the purpose of calling the user's attention to the user-specified keywords.

Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the method, disclosed in Padwick, to include the step of *altering the electronic message when received*, for the purpose of calling the user's attention to the user-specified keywords, as taught in Chen.

Claim 5:

Padwick discloses *significant terms that are determined based upon a author profile* (Padwick discloses this limitation in that Outlook includes a "Rules Wizard" that allows the user to create rules for processing outgoing emails for the "author"; these rules comprise the *"author profile"* that determines the *"significant terms"*).

Padwick fails to expressly disclose *an electronic message that is altered when authored*.

Chen teaches *a method for identifying and distinguishing words contained within an electronic message* (see Figure 1B; see Column 3, Lines 37-59; see Column 6, Lines 13-32; see Column 7, Lines 4-40; see Column 8, Lines 15-28; see Column 8, Lines 50-59; see Column 15, Lines 10-28 → Chen teaches this limitation in that the document management system identifies user-specified keywords within emails and categorizes the emails into user-specified folders), *comprising the step of:*

- *altering the electronic message when authored* (see Figure 1B; see Column 3, Lines 37-59; see Column 6, Lines 13-32; see Column 7, Lines 4-40; see Column 8, Lines 15-28; see Column 8, Lines 50-59; see Column 15, Lines 10-28 → Chen teaches this limitation in that the document management system highlights the user-specified keywords within emails. The system, while operating in the background, monitors both authored emails and received emails for the user-specified keywords within the emails. The system allows users to identify keywords for both authored emails and received emails. Thus, Chen teaches “*altering the electronic message when authored*.”);

for the purpose of calling the user’s attention to the user-specified keywords.

Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the method, disclosed in Padwick, to include

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the step of *altering the electronic message when authored*, for the purpose of calling the user's attention to the user-specified keywords, as taught in Chen.

Claim 6:

Padwick fails to expressly disclose:

- *matched message terms that are identified based upon a reader profile, wherein the electronic message is altered when received.*

Chen teaches a *method for identifying and distinguishing words contained within an electronic message* (see Figure 1B; see Column 3, Lines 37-59; see Column 6, Lines 13-32; see Column 7, Lines 4-40; see Column 8, Lines 15-28; see Column 8, Lines 50-59; see Column 15, Lines 10-28 → Chen teaches this limitation in that the document management system identifies user-specified keywords within emails and categorizes the emails into user-specified folders), *comprising the step of:*

- *matched message terms that are identified based upon a reader profile, wherein the electronic message is altered when received* (see Figure 1B; see Column 3, Lines 37-59; see Column 6, Lines 13-32; see Column 7, Lines 4-40; see Column 8, Lines 15-28; see Column 8, Lines 50-59; see Column 15, Lines 10-28 → Chen teaches this limitation in that the document management system highlights the user-specified keywords within emails. The system, while operating in the background, monitors both authored emails and received emails for the user-specified keywords within the emails. The system allows users to identify

keywords for both authored emails and received emails. Thus, Chen teaches
"matched message terms that are identified based upon a reader profile" and
"altering the electronic message when received."),
for the purpose of calling the user's attention to the user-specified keywords.

Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at
the time the invention was made to modify the method, disclosed in Padwick, to include
the step of:

- *matched message terms that are identified based upon a reader profile, wherein
the electronic message is altered when received,*

for the purpose of calling the user's attention to the user-specified keywords, as taught
in Chen.

Claim 7:

Padwick fails to expressly disclose/teach:

- *matched message terms that are identified based upon a author profile, wherein
the electronic message is altered when authored.*

Chen teaches *a method for identifying and distinguishing words contained within
an electronic message* (see Figure 1B; see Column 3, Lines 37-59; see Column 6,
Lines 13-32; see Column 7, Lines 4-40; see Column 8, Lines 15-28; see Column 8,

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Lines 50-59; see Column 15, Lines 10-28 → Chen teaches this limitation in that the document management system identifies user-specified keywords within emails and categorizes the emails into user-specified folders), *comprising the step of:*

- *matched message terms that are identified based upon a author profile, wherein the electronic message is altered when authored* (see Figure 1B; see Column 3, Lines 37-59; see Column 6, Lines 13-32; see Column 7, Lines 4-40; see Column 8, Lines 15-28; see Column 8, Lines 50-59; see Column 15, Lines 10-28 → Chen teaches this limitation in that the document management system highlights the user-specified keywords within emails. The system, while operating in the background, monitors both authored emails and received emails for the user-specified keywords within the emails. The system allows users to identify keywords for both authored emails and received emails. Thus, Chen teaches “*matched message terms that are identified based upon an author profile*” and “*altering the electronic message when authored.*”);

for the purpose of calling the user’s attention to the user-specified keywords.

Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the method, disclosed in Padwick to include the step of:

- *matched message terms that are identified based upon a author profile, wherein the electronic message is altered when authored,*

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for the purpose of calling the user's attention to the user-specified keywords, as taught in Chen.

Claim 8:

Padwick discloses *the step of collecting and storing significant terms in the online registry* (see Chapter 22 – Creating and Using Rules; “*Using the Rules Wizard to Create Rules that Manage Incoming Messages*” Pages 1-19 of 19 and “*Creating Rules for Outgoing Messages*” Pages 1-2 of 2 → Padwick discloses this limitation in that Outlook includes a “Rules Wizard” that allows the user to create and save rules for searching incoming or outgoing emails for particular terms. Thus, the rules constitute an “*online registry*” of “*significant terms*.”).

Claim 9:

Padwick discloses a *step of collecting and storing [that] comprises a user selecting significant terms* (Padwick discloses this limitation in that Outlook includes a “Rules Wizard” that allows the user to create and save rules for searching incoming or outgoing emails for particular terms; thus, the user “*selects significant terms*”).

Claim 10:

Padwick discloses a *step of collecting and storing [that] comprises importing significant terms* (see Chapter 28 – Creating and Using Rule; “*Managing Rules*” → Padwick discloses this limitation in that a set of rules, for searching incoming or outgoing emails for particular terms, can be imported from a file).

Claim 11:

Padwick discloses *significant terms [that] are imported from an address book* (Padwick discloses this limitation in that a set of rules, for searching incoming or outgoing emails for particular terms, can be imported from a file; a “file” includes an address book).

Claim 12:

Padwick discloses *significant terms [that] are imported from a database* (Padwick discloses this limitation in that a set of rules, for searching incoming or outgoing emails for particular terms, can be imported from a file; a “file” includes a database).

Claim 13:

Padwick discloses *significant terms [that] comprise names of people, product terms or key words in a user’s field* (Padwick discloses this limitation in that the Rules Wizard allows the user to select the search terms, which may include “names of people”; for example, see Figure 28.4).

Claims 14-16:

Padwick, in view of Chen, fails to expressly disclose:

- *making alterations to the electronic message comprises making the matched message terms a different color, a different font effect, or a different font type.*

However, selecting a particular color, font effect, or font type for displaying the located search terms was a design choice that was well known by one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made. Chen expressly taught “highlighting” the located search terms, but did not disclose the particular color in which the term is highlighted and whether the color, font effect, and/or font type could be changed by the user.

Changing the font effect, font type, and/or color of text in an electronic document was well known at the time the invention was made by even ordinary computer users. At the time the invention was made, those of ordinary skill in the art (e.g., computer programmers) would have known how to design a search tool so a user could select the particular color, font effect, and/or font type in which the located search term was displayed for the purpose of facilitating aesthetics.

Additionally, Padwick disclosed a Rules Wizard that allowed the user to compose multiple processing rules that are applied to each sent email. Thus, two rules could have been written to locate two different search requests for sent emails and display each located term in different colors, font effects, and/or font types, for the purpose of distinguishing the different search requests within each email.

Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the method, disclosed in Padwick, in view of Chen, to include making alterations to the electronic message comprises making the matched message terms a different color, a different font effect, or a different font type, for the purposes of aesthetics and distinguishing the different search requests within each email.

Claim 19:

Padwick discloses *identifying where the alterations to the matched message terms, taught by Chen, [is to be] performed according to a user setting* (Padwick discloses this limitation in that the Rules Wizard allows the user to select the search terms; thus, making the search term “distinct” is performed “according to a user setting”).

Claim 20:

Padwick discloses *significant terms [that] are categorized and the user setting is based upon a category of the significant term* (Padwick discloses this limitation in that the Rules Wizard allows the user to select the search terms and process email messages containing each different search term in a particular way. For example, Outlook can search for all emails that include the term “deadline” and send those emails

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to a certain folder, or Outlook can search for all emails that include the term "office party" and delete those emails. Thus, the significant terms are "categorized" and the user setting processes emails having the significant terms "*based on a category of the significant term.*").

Claim 21:

Padwick fails to expressly disclose *displaying the electronic message if the end of the electronic messages as been reached.*

Chen teaches *a method for identifying and distinguishing words contained within an electronic message* (see Figures 1-22; see Column 1, Line 1 through Column 22, Line 43 → Chen teaches this limitation in that the computer-based document management system allows a user to define criteria comprising key terms, wherein the system identifies documents - including email messages - that satisfy the user-specified criteria and, when displaying those documents to the user, highlights the key terms), *comprising the step of:*

- *displaying the electronic message if the end of the electronic messages as been reached* (see Figures 1-22; see Column 1, Line 1 through Column 22, Line 43 – Chen teaches this limitation in that the computer-based document management system allows the user to click on any document in a list of documents meeting the user-specified criteria and, upon selection of one of the listed documents by the user, displays the document with the highlighted search term, Thus, the

system has scanned the document for the significant term and displays the document "*if the end of the electronic messages as been reached.*"), for the purpose of calling the user's attention to the portion(s) of the displayed document that contain the key terms.

Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the method, disclosed in Padwick, to include the *step of displaying the electronic message if the end of the electronic messages as been reached* for the purpose of calling the user's attention to the portion(s) of the displayed document that contain the key terms, as taught in Chen.

Claim 22:

Padwick fails to expressly disclose *querying a user before making alterations to the electronic message*.

Chen teaches *a method for identifying and distinguishing words contained within an electronic message* (see Figures 1-22; see Column 1, Line 1 through Column 22, Line 43 → Chen teaches this limitation in that the computer-based document management system allows a user to define criteria comprising key terms, wherein the system identifies documents - including email messages - that satisfy the user-specified

criteria and, when displaying those documents to the user, highlights the key terms),
comprising the step of:

- *querying a user before making alterations to the electronic message* (see Figures 1-22; see Column 1, Line 1 through Column 22, Line 43 → Chen teaches this limitation in that the computer-based document management system allows the user to search documents for particular terms and distinctly displays those terms when one of the documents meeting the user-specified criteria is displayed.

Thus, the system "*queries the user before making alterations to the electronic message.*"),

for the purpose of calling the user's attention to the portion(s) of the displayed document that contain the key terms.

Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the method, disclosed in Padwick, to include the *step of querying a user before making alterations to the electronic message*, for the purpose of calling the user's attention to the portion(s) of the displayed document that contain the key terms, as taught in Chen.

Claims 23, 26-38 and 41-44:

These claims merely recite an apparatus for performing the method of Claims 1, 4-16 and 19-22. Padwick discloses and Chen teaches computer systems.

Thus, Claims 23, 26-38 and 41-44 remain rejected using the same rationale used in the above rejections for Claims 1, 4-16 and 19-22, respectively.

Claims 45, 48-60 and 63-66:

These claims merely recite computer software for performing the method of Claims 1, 4-16 and 19-22. Both Padwick and Chen operate via computer software.

Thus, Claims 45, 48-60 and 63-66 remain rejected using the same rationale used in the above rejections for Claims 1, 4-16 and 19-22, respectively.

Claims 17, 18, 39, 40, 61 and 62 remain rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Padwick, in view of Chen, and further in view of Larson et al., U.S. Patent No. 5,825,854.

Claim 17:

As indicated in the above discussion, Padwick, in view of Chen, discloses/teaches every limitation of Claim 1.

Padwick, in view of Chen, fails to expressly disclose:

- *inserting an object into the electronic message near the matched message term.*

Larson teaches a *method for identifying and distinguishing words contained within an electronic message* (see Figures 1-10; see Column 1, Line 1 through Column 18, Line 42 → Larson teaches this limitation in that the telephone access system to audibly highlight a word that is graphically highlighted in an electronic message), *comprising the steps of:*

- *inserting an object into the electronic message near the highlighted message term* (see Figures 1-10; see Column 1, Line 1 through Column 18, Line 42 → Larson teaches this limitation in that the telephone access system inserts an audio file at a highlighted term in an electronic message), for the purpose of audibly notifying a user of highlighted text within an electronic message when the user accesses the message via a telephone.

Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the method, disclosed in Padwick, in view of Chen, to include *inserting an object into the electronic message near the matched message term*, for the purpose of audibly notifying a user of highlighted text within an electronic message when the user accesses the message via a telephone, as taught by Larson.

Claim 18:

Padwick, in view of Chen, fails to expressly disclose:

- *an object that comprises an image, a sound file, an icon, a link or a video.*

Larson teaches *a method for identifying and distinguishing words contained within an electronic message* (see Figures 1-10; see Column 1, Line 1 through Column 18, Line 42 → Larson teaches this limitation in that the telephone access system to audibly highlight a word that is graphically highlighted in an electronic message), *comprising the steps of:*

- *selecting an object that comprises an image, a sound file, an icon, a link or a video* (see Figures 1-10; see Column 1, Line 1 through Column 18, Line 42 →

Larson teaches this limitation in that the telephone access system inserts an audio file at a highlighted term in an electronic message),
for the purpose of audibly notifying a user of highlighted text within an electronic message when the user accesses the message via a telephone.

Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the method, disclosed in Padwick, in view of Chen, to include *selecting an object from the group consisting of an image, a sound file, an icon, a link and a video*, for the purpose of audibly notifying a user of highlighted text within an electronic message when the user accesses the message via a telephone, as taught by Larson.

Claims 39 and 40:

These claims merely recite an apparatus for performing the method of Claims 17 and 18. Padwick discloses and both Chen and Larson teach computer systems.

Thus, Claims 39 and 40 remain rejected using the same rationale used in the above rejections for Claims 17 and 18, respectively.

Claims 61 and 62:

These claims merely recite computer software for performing the method of Claims 17 and 18. Padwick, Chen and Larson operate via computer software.

Thus, Claims 61 and 62 remain rejected using the same rationale used in the above rejections for Claims 17 and 18, respectively.

Response to Arguments

Prior Art Rejections

Applicant's attorney submits that the previously-submitted Declaration under 37 C.F.R. 1.131 by inventor Lee Anne Kowalski and Declaration under 37 C.F.R. 41.131 by George H. Gates, supplemented by the Declaration under 37 C.F.R. 1.131 by Jeanette Berry Souza, taken together, eliminate Padwick, Rand and Abu-Hakima as references. Consequently, Applicant's attorney requests withdrawal of the rejections based on these references (see Response Page 18 last full paragraph).

The 131 declarations filed under 37 CFR 1.131 in the present application have been considered but are ineffective to overcome the Padwick and Rand and Abu-Hakima references, as indicated in the following discussion.

Applicant's attorney submits that the Exhibit attached to the Kowalski and Souza Declarations provide facts to establish conception (see Response Page 10).

Applicant's attorney mapping of each of the recited claim limitations to those portions of the exhibits demonstrate the invention existed to clearly explained conception was established persuades examiner. That is, the examiner is persuaded that the 131 declarations establish conception of the present invention.

Applicant's attorney argues specific testimony and facts are provided by the Souza Declaration and its accompanying Exhibit comprising the "Disclosure" document shows continuous and reasonable diligent toward reduction to practice. Similarly, the statement in the Souza Declaration that the cases were worked on in chronological order is a fact, not a conclusion, as is the statement in the Souza Declaration that the Intellectual Property Law Dept. of SVL had a reasonable backlog of cases which the Intellectual Property Law Dept. of SVL carried out expeditiously (see Response Page 16-17).

Examiner respectfully disagrees.

As previously indicated on Pages 7-8 of the Non-Final Rejection dated 06/21/2007, the “facts” set forth in the Souza Declaration are copied verbiage from *Bey v. Kollonitsch*. The examiner notes that Applicant submits no evidence whatsoever to demonstrate the veracity of the “facts” set forth in the Souza Declaration. The examiner does consider the Souza Declaration to be evidence of due diligence and has found that evidence fails to demonstrate **due diligence**.

Applicant observes that “the Office Action’s assertion that the number of elapsed days in this situation are of critical important (sic) is erroneous” (see *Response* – Page 17, last paragraph, first sentence). The examiner notes that such assertion (i.e., the number of days in the “continuous critical period” is critically important) was never set forth in the Office Action. Rather, the examiner was trying to illustrate the difference between the facts in *Bey* and the facts of the present application. The examiner will note that the number of days in the “continuous critical period” for the present application (i.e., 419 days) *does* serve to demonstrate a lack of **due diligence**.

Accordingly, Applicant’s arguments and the declarations fail to demonstrate **due diligence**.

Thus, the 131 declarations filed under 37 CFR 1.131 in the present application are ineffective to overcome the Padwick and Rand and Abu-Hakima references.

Conclusion

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Henry Orr whose telephone number is (571) 270 1308. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday thru Friday 8 to 4.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Doug Hutton can be reached on (571) 272-4137. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

11/6/2007

HO

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